



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NEWS, NOTES, AND REVIEWS

Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry since 1900, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture by President Wilson, and Dr. W. A. Taylor succeeds him as chief of the Bureau.

Mr. Stewart H. Burnham, for some years assistant to the state botanist at Albany, resigned on April 1 on account of ill health. His address is now Hudson Falls, New York.

Dr. E. A. Burt, professor of natural history in Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., has been appointed librarian and mycologist of the Missouri Botanical Garden. The appointment will date from next September.

Professor L. H. Pennington, of Syracuse University, and Dr. Gertrude S. Burlingham spent the Easter holidays at the Garden consulting the mycological herbarium and library in preparation of manuscript for a forthcoming part of NORTH AMERICAN FLORA.

The first number of *Phytopathology* for the current year contains, in addition to several important contributions, a full account of the Cleveland meeting of the American Phytopathological Society with abstracts of the papers presented. The editors are to be congratulated upon the decided improvement in the general appearance of this periodical.

A valuable collection, containing several hundred specimens of fleshy and woody fungi, has been recently obtained for the Garden herbarium from Femsjö, South Sweden, by Mr. Lars Romell, probably the best Swedish authority on these groups of plants. Specimens from this locality are especially interesting on account

of the studies made there by Elias Fries in the early years of his life.

SHEAR'S STUDIES OF PARASITIC SPECIES OF *GLOMERELLA*

"Studies of the fungous Parasites belonging to the genus *Glomerella*," by Dr. C. L. Shear, appears as Bulletin 252 of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The name *Glomerella* is the generic name applied to the ascogenous stage of *Gloeosporium* or *Colletotrichum*, which attacks various kinds of plants giving rise to a variety of diseases.

The object of the paper as set forth by its author is to determine the life histories, habits and identity or relationship of the forms of *Gloeosporium* or *Colletotrichum* found on the same or different hosts. The paper covers the investigations of members of this group of organisms obtained from 45 host plants. Of the 473 species of *Gloeosporium* and *Colletotrichum* given by Saccardo not including members of the genus included by Saccardo under other generic names, it is estimated by Shear that about 50 per cent. of these so-called species cannot be determined except on the basis of host relations or the part of the host attacked.

The life history of forms from 36 different hosts plants have been determined and recorded in this paper, 17 having been produced in pure culture and 19 on the host either in moist chamber or under natural conditions. All of the material from the 36 hosts is referred to three species, *G. cingulata*, *G. Gossypii*, and *G. lindemuthianum*, the first occurring on 34 hosts and the remaining two on one host each.

None of the morphological or physiological characters in the genus seem to be well fixed, the conidia, chlamydospores, perithecia, ascospores, and paraphyses showing a wide range of variation. Most forms do not seem to be restricted to any particular host.

The question is raised as to why the life cycle of *Glomerella* and other pyrenomycetes is sometimes completed in pure culture while at other times only conidia or pycnosporos or no fructification of any kind is found. Various views on this subject have been summarized but the question is still an open one for *Glom-*